

Remarks.—Although obviously deserving recognition, this form is at present represented by poor and scanty material. Two specimens from Liberia and one from Sierra Leone may be definitely referred to it. Yet only one of these (the type) possesses a skull and another is the prepared skin of an animal which lived in the Zoological Gardens some two years. The tail of the type is evidently abnormal in colour, being mixed brown and white for nearly its entire length, only the tips being pure white.

XXXIX.—*Further new African Mammalia.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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Thamnomys macmillani gazellæ, subsp. n.

Size and other essential characters as in true *macmillani*, but the fore back markedly lighter and greyer than the hind back, the ochraceous wash over the latter not or scarcely continued forwards beyond the middle of the back. Crown and ears also less buffy, the latter greyish brown, except for a small buffy spot at their anterior bases.

Skull as in *macmillani*, except that the anterior zygomatic plate is broader and projects in front of the upper bridge, while it runs vertically downwards from the latter in the Rudolf form.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 112 mm.; tail 150; hind foot 22; ear 16.

Skull: palatal length 12·5; palatal foramina 5·8; zygomatic plate 2·7; upper molar series 4·1.

Hab. Chak-Chak, Bahr-el-Ghazal.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 8. 4. 2. 47. Original number 25. Collected 25th February, 1907, and presented by A. L. Butler, Esq. Two specimens.

The two Bahr-el-Ghazal specimens are precisely like each other, and equally different from the type of *T. macmillani* in the characters noted above.

An imperfect specimen from Fort Berkeley, on the Uganda Nile, seems also referable to the present form.

Thamnomys surdaster elgonis, subsp. n.

Size as in true *surdaster*. General colour markedly paler, more buffy and less ochraceous than in either *surdaster* or its

representatives in the central part of East Africa; most richly coloured part of rump barely "ochraceous buff," sides of rump "buff." Head as usual greyer. Sides of muzzle without dark whisker marks. An unusually well-marked buffy supraorbital spot. Ears dull buffy, a patch of dull whitish buffy on the crown internal to the ear. Hands white; front of forearms, whole of lower legs, and upper side of feet clear buffy.

Skull as in true *surdaster*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 115 mm.; tail 165; hind foot 23; ear 17.

Skull: greatest length 29; zygomatic breadth 14; inter-orbital breadth 4.5; palatal length 13.6; length of upper tooth series 4.5.

Hab. Mt. Elgon. Type from Malikisi, 5000'. An immature specimen from Kirimi, 6000'.

Type. Adult male. Rudd Collection. Original number 478. Collected 29th November, 1909, by Robin Kemp.

This Elgon Bush-mouse is readily distinguishable by its pale colour and buffy supraorbital spots from the form of *T. surdaster* which occurs in the central region of British East Africa. Like true Nyasa *surdaster* it has no dark whisker marks.

Thamnomys discolor, sp. n.

A dark-coloured species of the *dryas-surdaster* section of the genus, with grey head, buffy under side, and parti-coloured feet.

Size rather small. General tone dark brownish, the brightest part of the hinder back cinnamon. Under surface white, tinged with buffy, the sides of the belly each with a broad and conspicuous pinkish-buff line edging the darker colour of the sides, and extending inwards nearly across the belly. Face dark grey (about grey no. 5) markedly contrasted with the fulvous brown body-colour which extends forward to the crown. No dark whisker marks or light supraorbital spots. Ears dull buffy. Front of forearms grey. Hands bright buff, an indistinct slaty patch on the metacarpus. Hind legs dull fulvous behind, their inner aspect pinkish buff in continuation with the buffy lateral lines; upper surface of feet buff, with a large patch of brownish grey on the outer half (inner in the prepared skin) of each metatarsus.

Size of teeth about as in *T. surdaster*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 115 mm.; tail 176; hind foot 23.5.

Length of nasals 9; interorbital breadth 4.2; length of upper molar series 4.1.

Hab. Kakamega Forest, Kisumu, British East Africa. Alt. 4500'.

Type. B.M. no. 6. 5. 6. 5. Collected and presented by F. W. Isaac, Esq.

Readily distinguishable by its abruptly grey head, parti-coloured feet, and the conspicuous buffy lines down each side of its belly.

DESMOMYS, gen. nov.

External characters and general shape of skull as in *Pelomys* and *Mylomys*, but molars of a structure approaching that found in *Ænomys*.

Proportions and general external appearance about as in *Pelomys*. Pollex minute, with a rudimentary nail; fifth fore toe either with a very short claw (*dembeensis*) or a nail (*harringtoni*). Fifth hind toe little longer than the hallux.

Skull of the peculiar shape, short-muzzled and bowed above, characteristic of *Arvicanthis*, *Pelomys*, and *Mylomys*, quite different to the long flattened skull of *Ænomys*.

Incisors faintly and inconspicuously grooved, equally different from the strongly grooved incisors of *Pelomys* and *Mylomys*, and the smooth convex ones of *Arvicanthis* and *Ænomys*.

Molars, while not so extreme, yet showing a strong resemblance to those of *Ænomys*. The cusps are not so high, but there is a similar tendency to the development of fine enamel ridges running backwards from the main cusps in the line of the tooth-row, and tending to obliterate the essential laminate structure. From this it results that certain cusps, notably the postero-external and postero-internal, of both m^1 and m^2 , instead of being roughly circular in section as in *Pelomys*, are almost "guttate" (Ridgway, pl. xiv. fig. 8), with a long pointed angle behind. Lower molars with the cusps directed forwards somewhat as in *Mylomys*; second lamina of m_3 little narrower than the anterior lamina, strongly notched posteriorly, so as to form two cusps, of which the inner is rather the larger.

Type. *D. harringtoni* (*Pelomys harringtoni*, Thos.).

Other species—*Mus dembeensis*, Rüpp.

The species for which I now propose a special genus have always been a puzzle, and *dembeensis* has in turn been referred to *Mus*, *Arvicanthis*, *Golunda*, *Pelomys*, and *Ænomys*. They combine in a curious way the general characters of *Pelomys* with a tendency to the peculiar tooth-structure of *Ænomys*, to which they have no resemblance in other respects.

Procavia emini lustrator, subsp. n.

Essential characters as in true *emini*, but whereas in that animal the body hairs are slaty blackish for their basal four-fifths and broadly tipped with buffy, in the present form they are white or whitish for their basal half, and only subterminally ringed with blackish. The tips of the hairs are similarly buffy, and in general appearance the two animals are exactly the same, as the white bases of the hairs do not show through the dark subterminal rings. Under surface dull creamy. Eyes with rather more prominent white superciliary lines. A small whitish or buffy patch on the occiput. Hairs round ears pale buffy. Dorsal patch large, loose, ill-defined, some of its hairs creamy throughout, and others cream terminally, blackish mesially, dull whitish basally. Limbs dull buffy or pale brownish.

Skull typically that of a *Dendrohyrax*. Orbits closed by bone behind. Teeth small and brachyodont.

Dimensions of the type (in skin):—

Head and body 540 mm.

Skull (stage vi.): basal length 92; greatest breadth 52; breadth of m^1 5·8.

Hab. Batempa, Upper Sankuru River, Southern Central Congo.

Type. Female in stage vi. B.M. no. 9. 12. 12. 10. Collected and presented by E. Torday, Esq. Three specimens.

The British Museum owes to Viscount Montmorres two native skins from the Stanley Forest, Upper Congo, and to Dr. Cuthbert Christy one from the Mabira Forest, N.W. Uganda, all of which I refer to *Procavia emini*, described by me in 1887 from a young specimen.

In comparison with these the S. Congo specimens presented by Mr. Torday are readily distinguishable by the broad white bases to the dorsal hairs. In one example, however, some of the hairs on the withers are dark to their bases, as in true *emini*, and it is probable therefore that the two forms will be found to grade into each other, and I therefore only distinguish them subspecifically.

XL.—*Two new Species of African Dormice belonging to the Genus Graphiurus.* By GUY DOLLMAN, B.A.

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Graphiurus lorraineus, sp. n.

A bright buffish-brown species, about the same size as *Graphiurus raptor*, Dollm.